

## WHERE NEGROES THRIVE

The Interesting Colored Population of the Capital City.

Schools Maintained for the Education of American Children of African Descent  
—Gorgeous Homes and Churches Owned by Intelligent Negroes.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Every class and every grade of the Americanized African can be found within the boundaries of the District of Columbia. We have them here not only from the depths of ignorance and poverty to the heights of intelligence and wealth, but from the villainy of the slums to the refinement and morality of the Sunday schools and churches.

Some of these American citizens of African descent are owners not only of



A HOODOO DOCTOR.

houses and homes but of mansions which are superior in appointments and conveniences for comfort to the great houses in which their former masters dwelt. One of them has an income from the government of upwards of \$20,000 per annum, and has held lucrative and responsible positions for nearly a quarter of a century. Another wealthy colored man owns a handsome house on Connecticut avenue, our most fashionable thoroughfare, and he could easily sell it for four times its actual worth, because his wealthy and aristocratic white neighbors would be glad to gratify the sense of resentment which is so common in some quarters against the lately enslaved race.

The schools for colored children are separate from the schools for white children, and an entirely separate but coordinate system of education is maintained, from the primer school room to the high school, where diplomas are issued upon a par with the diplomas of the white children's high school, and which indicate a curriculum of the same extent and value.

Upon Fifteenth street, within a few blocks of our most pretentious hotels and practically in the most fashionable quarter of the city, there is a very large church maintained entirely by colored people, which, in appointments and furnishings, is equal to the best churches furnished and maintained by the white people; and this church is particularly famous for its strong, and in some respects excellent, quartette choir.

Upon the same street and within a stone's throw of the church referred to above, there is a less pretentious church for colored people, that is to say, less pretentious in external appearance. But within it is simply gorgeous, and its audience is composed of some of the wealthiest men and women in this city belonging to the colored race.

Down in the southern and southeastern portion of the city, however, the investigator can find every class of negro, from the ignorant believer in hoodoos and fetish worship to the intelligent but uneducated negro of the plantation variety. They come to Washington from every section of Maryland and Virginia; while hundreds, if not thousands of them, find their way here from states more remote. In the alleys, and on the unused public reservations, the lower orders of negroes are found. They are all good natured, jolly, seekers after pleasure of every kind; and yet within their ranks the worst, most degraded and brutal criminals are to be found, and are known to be existent by our police and detective officers. So thoroughly have these people been watched and studied by the guardians of our peace that it is not likely that any crime can be committed by one of their number and the guilty be allowed to escape.

In these lower orders of colored people there is to be found on every hand the strong belief in "night doctors," which terrorizes so many of that class of people. They have somehow become so thoroughly convinced that the agents of medical colleges are out every night in search of live specimens for the doctors to operate upon, that they look upon every stranger who may come into their neighborhood after the setting of the sun as a "night doctor" in search of victims.

This belief in "night doctors" nearly cost a young colored man his life a few weeks ago. Some systematic burglaries had been going on within our city for some time. The marauders not only robbed houses, but destroyed furniture, cutting and slashing carpets, curtains

and furniture in a manner indicative of demoniacal possession. The policemen of the city were directed to make every man found upon the streets after one o'clock in the morning give an account of himself. A young colored man starting out to work shortly before five o'clock in the morning was accosted by a man who crossed the street from him, whom, in the gloom, he could not distinctly see was an officer in uniform. The darky took to his heels, the officer fired, struck his man, arrested him and took him to the hospital. It was learned that the young man instantly ran without giving any account of himself, believed that he was accosted by a "night doctor," and he was too terror-stricken to inquire who his interlocutor was.

These colored people adopt all sorts of means of securing a livelihood; and their principal object seems to be to get a living out of the white people by hook or by crook. Once had a colored woman employed in my house who was discovered to be guilty of carrying home with her various articles, such as tea, coffee, sugar; while her son was in the habit of calling during the day with two coal scuttles which he filled and carried home. When the discovery was made and Aunt Lina, as she was called, was reminded of the fact that she was a devoted member of the church and had been violating her alleged religious principles, she replied: "When de chillen of Israel was taken outen the house of bondage, dey was tole to spile de Egyptians. When de cullud people come out of de house of bondage we had a right to spile de Egyptians. We supported de white people long enough and now de white people must support us."

That seemed to Aunt Lina to be good logic, upon a Scriptural basis; and she was undoubtedly sincere in her belief. Very many of the professional beggars in this city are young negro girls who infest the residence part of the city and demand pennies or five-cent pieces from ladies. As a rule, they work in pairs and divide the result of the day's work. While it is true that Washington lives on government officials and representatives, it is more than true that the negro lives on Washington, and lives with as little exertion as the lily of the field, and, though clad with as much variety, presents hardly so beautiful an appearance. The negro is as much Washington as is the capitol; and it is not an exaggeration to say that if removed one would be missed as much as the other.

The young negroes here are catch-penny fellows. They are up to all sorts of tricks to get money, in small amounts. Those who are really trying to do something, no matter how trivial it may be, are encouraged by the white people; because so many of them are trying to secure a living without doing anything. There are two little fellows who dance at nights on the sidewalks, and they catch many a penny and nickel from people who watch and enjoy their antics. These little black imps are neither of them thirty-six inches high, yet each small agile body is surmounted by a round black head and face that looks old enough for a veteran of the Mexican war, and the two pairs of little round black eyes snap and glisten almost as



"WE SUPPORTED DE WHITE PEOPLE LONG ENOUGH."

rapidly as the four dirty, rusty red feet patter on the pave.

There is no intricate step or shuffle that these little darkeys cannot execute in perfect union, the only accompaniment being a series of guttural grunts that are supposed to do duty as a measure for the time of each movement. Between legitimate dancing steps they bob down until their haunches almost touch the ground, and this particular act always brings forth applause.

The poor we have with us always. It makes no difference whether they are black or white. Unfortunately, so many of the poor of this city are of one race; and it is undoubtedly, as Aunt Lina says, the fault of the race which enslaved them for so long. We must neither censure nor blame them too severely for their faults and weaknesses. He who taught us to say "Our Father," taught us, in those two words, both the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man. We must endeavor to remember that it is an inspired saying that "the rich and the poor shall meet together; and the Lord is the Maker of us all."

SMITH D. FRY.

A Sensible View.

"How did you feel about the income tax?"  
"I am in favor of having a law passed giving every man an income large enough to be taxed."—Life.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

### MAKING GOOD BUTTER.

The Secret of Success, It Is Claimed, Lies in Proper Working.

Working the butter is where the fine art of butter-making comes in. Nothing but practical and deep study will master this part of the work. Given a single lot of butter out of the churn and divide it between two people, one an old-fashioned butter maker, and the other a modern expert, and if the butter came out of the churn all right one will make twenty-five and the other fifty cent butter of it, such being the importance of proper working.

To work butter correctly we must begin in the churn. Stop it when the butter breaks, say the size of bird shot. Draw off the buttermilk, skim off the granules of butter that have run into the churn. Now carefully lift the butter all out of the churn with a tin or wooden dipper. Don't for your life touch it with your hands. Place it as tenderly as a baby on the worker and press it gently but firmly into a flat cake. Then with the wooden paddle, fold it together and again gently but firmly press it flat. Do this over and over again until all the water is out of it, but stop as soon as you can. The danger to butter is in overworking it.

The skilled hand will get all the butter out of it with two or three workings, while the clumsy hand will make a salve of it before the water leaves it. The trick is to preserve the grain so that it will break a piece of cast steel. The churn should be turned at the proper number of revolutions per minute, which will depend on the shape and size of the churn and the amount of cream in it.

Never put a churn more than a third full, so as to give the cream full chance to fall or allow the dasher a chance to agitate it. You can soon learn to tell by the sound when the cream "breaks," that is, forms in little pellets like shot. Then stop, draw off the buttermilk and add a bucket of clean fresh water at the temperature of sixty degrees. Be particular about this if you want fine butter. Turn it slowly in this water twice; then draw off the water and add another bucketful and repeat the process. Do this until the water runs from the churn perfectly clear; then the butter is ready for the working table.—Home and Farm.

### REFRACTORY ANIMALS.

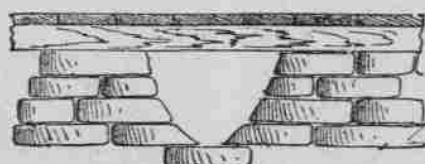
Farmers Should Get Rid of Them as Quickly as Possible.

Any farmer is really unfortunate who possesses a balky horse, kicking cow, or brachy animal of any kind, and the best way to get rid of the evil is to dispose of the beast, even if it is done at something of a sacrifice. Refractory cattle should be prepared for the shambles; refractory horses put upon tread powers if balky, and to city use if unruly. There is neither peace nor profit in keeping such, and the real aim of life should be to make the situation as comfortable as possible. Kicking cows are sometimes kept on the plea that they are good milkers, but it is not a fit one, for a fatted cow will bring sufficient money in the market to purchase a good, kind milker any time, and the perplexity saved is worth the price again annually. A writer speaking on the subject says: I do not speak of this as a looker-on, but from my own experience as a farmer and a dairyman, and I know that the husbandman never feels happier concerning his farm regulations than when he determinedly resolves that he will not have a balky, kicking or unruly animal upon the premises.—Farmers' Voice.

### IMPROVED CULVERT.

It Has Proved a Success Wherever It Has Been Used.

I send you a sketch of a culvert, in cross-section. The object of making a culvert in this shape is to confine the water to a narrow space, that it may rise in the basin that is usually found



on the upper side of the road, thus causing depth, volume and force, to carry through the culvert any sediment that may have accumulated in it, and also to prevent the water from freezing in winter. In use it proves to be a success.—W. O. Noyes, in Good Roads.

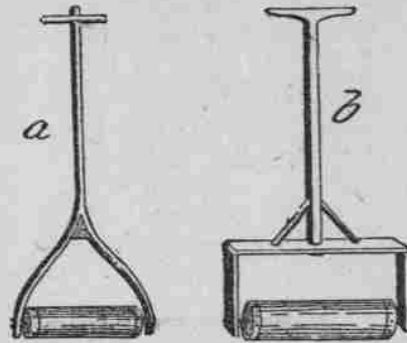
### Remedy for Plant Lice.

These troublesome insects cannot be poisoned, because they live by suction and take the sap from the leaves by means of their sharp beaks, which they insert deeply in them. They are only vulnerable by means of some oily liquid applied to their bodies. The best of these is the emulsion made of soap dissolved in water and mixed with kerosene oil. A pound of soap to a quart of hot water and a quart of the oil are the proportions. This is thoroughly shaken in a jar, and when emulsified it is set away to cool, and one part of it used with nine parts of water. This is sprayed on the insects, and is deadly to all with which it may come in contact.

## HOMEMADE ROLLER.

Composed of Stove Pipe and Filled with Sand or Old Lead.

I have had a cheap and convenient hand roller in use for some time. It is made of a piece of stovepipe, say three feet long and from five to eight inches in diameter. Circular pieces of wood, the heavier the better, are fitted in both ends, and the pipe is filled with sand or old pieces of lead and dirt well rammed down to keep it solid. The handle is a heavy oak or hickory sapling, split up far enough to make the bow as shown in the cut. An axle may be made of an iron rod running through the blocks in the ends of the pipe, and completely through the cylinder, or they may be screw bolts running into the blocks. The block should be put in one end of the pipe and securely nailed; then the pipe should be filled with sand, or other heavy matter, and then the block should be put in the other end and this should also be well nailed. An old piece of stovepipe, the larger in diameter the better, a hickory sapling, say eight feet long, a rod or bolts for the axle and a couple of round blocks,



HOMEMADE ROLLERS.

of the same size as the pipe, and an hour's time will make as good a hand roller as can be bought for four or five dollars at the hardware store. The roller may be put in a framework made of old boards and an old lawn roller handle used instead of a sapling. It is well to paint the stovepipe to keep it from rusting.

Such a roller is very useful when putting in radishes, turnips or any small or light seed. Fig. A shows how the handle is made with a sapling. Fig. B shows a frame made of board with a handle from an old lawn mower or something of the sort.—American Garden.

### COOLING THE CELLAR.

In Ordinary Weather Windows Should Be Opened at Night Only.

A great mistake is sometimes made in ventilating cellars and milk houses. The object of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry; but this object often fails of being accomplished by a common mistake, and instead the cellar is made both warm and damp. A cool place should never be ventilated, unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or at least as cool as that, or a very little warmer. The warmer the air, the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily, the cooler the air, the more this moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day, the entering air being in motion appears cool, but as it fills the cellar, the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed, and dew is deposited on the cold walls and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp and soon becomes moldy. To avoid this the windows should only be opened at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthy—it is as pure as the air of midday, and is really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night, and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning, and kept closed and shaded through the day. If the air of the cellar is damp it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open box, and the National Builder adds, a peck of lime will absorb about seven pounds, or more than three quarts, of water, and in this way a cellar or milk house may soon be dried, even in the hottest weather.

### Splitting Cabbage Stems.

A description is given of a method for arresting the growth of cabbage heads nearly mature, and thereby preventing their cracking. This is performed by cutting the cabbage stem half or two-thirds across with a sharp pruning knife and then extending the cut either up or down for a short distance. If the cabbage does not bend over by its own weight and thus widen the split, a splinter of wood should be inserted to keep the cut surfaces apart. By this means the further growth of the heads is arrested, and yet sufficient sap reaches them to keep them fresh until wanted for use.

### An Eastern Farmer's Experience.

Mr. S. B. Hunter, of Farmington, Me., has for the past 10 years kept from five to seven cows on his farm, and made money by so doing. He has kept a debit and credit account with five of his cows for five years just passed, and finds they have netted him \$200 per year, or \$40 each. Mr. Hunter also makes a profit on pigs. He first feeds them a cupful daily of dry oats and peas besides the milk and swill to make bone, then changes to shorts, then wheat flour, and winds up with cornmeal.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### The Official Ballot.

The election commission board, in session at Topeka, decided that the names of Jerry Simpson, David Rathbone and A. B. Gilkeson would appear upon the official ballot, but the referendum ticket was declared not legal and was therefore knocked out. Immediately after the decisions were filed an injunction issued by Judge Hazen, of the Shawnee county district court, was served against the secretary of state restraining him from placing Simpson's name on the official ballot as the nominee of the democrats in the Seventh district. Rathbone and Gilkeson are candidates for judge in the Twenty-third district, the former on the free silver ticket and the latter by petition.

### Baptist Missions.

At the late annual meeting of the Baptist convention of the state, held at Winfield, Rev. I. D. Newell, missionary secretary reported forty-one missionaries under appointment. The membership of their churches is 3,151. Total money secured by them for benevolence, \$1,400.21; total for all purposes, \$14,429.70; value of church property on mission fields, \$126,220; collected for convention work, \$3,407.69; secured pledges, \$236.69. There has been raised in the state \$5,126.79.

### Must Have an Order.

The management of the soldiers' home at Leavenworth lately issued an order that hereafter disabled soldiers will not be admitted to the home unless they present an order of admission signed by a member of the board of managers. The address of the local manager of the western branch is Col. Sidney G. Cooke, Herington, Kan., to whom applications for admission should be addressed.

### Feed Destroyed.

About midnight the other night the feed warehouse of Worth & Boyd in Kansas City, Kan., near the state line, was destroyed by fire. Twenty carloads of hay, five carloads of oats and four carloads of corn were consumed. The grain warehouse of Blaker & Corbin was also damaged and a cottage residence destroyed. Loss, about \$9,500.

### Want Them Removed.

The Friends, during their recent yearly meeting at Lawrence, forwarded a petition to Gov. Leavelle, signed by several hundred people, praying for the removal of the Kansas City, Kan., board of police commissioners for countenancing violations of the prohibitory and other laws.

### Baptist Officers.

Following are the officers chosen by the Baptist state convention, lately in session at Winfield: President, Rev. J. B. Tuttle, of Clay Center; vice president, W. C. Simpson, of Emporia; recording secretary, Rev. L. H. Holt, of Emporia; treasurer, John R. Mulvane, of Topeka.

### Looking After Diseased Cattle.

At a recent meeting the Kansas live stock sanitary board decided to ask Secretary Morton to send a representative of the government to the great south and west cattle country to investigate the condition of the cattle being offered to shippers and upon the market.

### A Farmer's Misfortune.

During a late storm the barn of R. Franzell, 8 miles southwest of Atchison, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. It contained Franzell's entire crop for this year, including a thousand bushels of wheat. There was no insurance.

### Killed by the Cars.

While recently examining a hot box on a freight car at Salina John Kraenchi, car inspector for the Union Pacific, was struck by a train on an adjoining track and killed instantly. Kraenchi was 45 years old and had a wife and four children.

### Young Girl Killed.

Daisy Hart, 11 years old, was killed by the caving in of a sand bank at Kansas City, Kan., the other day. The girl was playing in an opening that had been dug out in getting sand, when it caved in and buried her to the depth of 6 feet.

### Minor State News.

William Page, a farmer, was recently killed by the cars at Sugar Lake.

H. J. Dennis, state librarian since 1881, died at Topeka the other day, aged 58 years.

The Capital thinks that the people of Topeka are sadly in need of some football education.

Marshal Nealy has appointed L. F. Ashton, of Leavenworth, chief deputy United States marshal.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Baptist association of the state was recently held at Winfield.

The Leavenworth board of health officially declares that small-pox has been stamped out in that city.

James Babb, a dry goods and notion peddler, was held up about noon in Wichita a few days ago by masked men and robbed.

The Lutheran synod of Kansas, which includes the Lutheran churches of Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., held its twenty-seventh annual convention at Topeka last week.

The dead body of George Barrett, of Topeka, was found by the railroad tracks near Perryville the other morning. It was supposed he fell from a train while returning from Kansas City. He was 33 years of age and married.